TASK FORCE RUSSIA -- BIWEEKLY REPORT 6-19 MARCH 1993 17TH REPORT

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

REPORT TO THE U.S. DELEGATION, U.S.-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON POW/MIAs

26 MARCH 1993

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS This report has been prepared for the use of the Commission in pursuit of our mission. While it is an unclassified document in accordance with Department of Defense classification guidelines for POW/MIA information, it nonetheless contains casualty-related information and should not be disseminated outside of Commission channels pending efforts by the Department of Defense Executive Agent to locate and notify as many of the next of kin as feasible.

BIWEEKLY REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

Period of Report: 6 MAR 93--19 MAR 93

[NOTE: Due to the requirement to support the upcoming Joint Commission meeting, the information closure date of the next Biweekly reported will be extended to include the plenary session and its immediate aftermath. The closure date will be 16 April 1993.]

1. SUMMARY: During the reporting period, the Director, Task Force Russia, and the Acting Executive Director for POW/MIA Affairs deployed to Moscow to informally coordinate the impending April Commission meeting with Colonel-General Volkogonov. The meeting confirmed that, as of this writing, the April plenary session of the Joint Commission is still on-schedule, despite internal developments within Russia. Further, the Director explained U.S. concerns over questions that remain unanswered on specific Cold War cases and on Korea. Task Force Russia-Washington (TFR-W) dispatched a team to the Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii (CILHI) to host two Russian officers for an orientation on U.S. remains recovery and forensic methodology. TFR-W also sent a research team to review the holdings of the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis and conducted extensive work in support of the upcoming meeting of the Joint Commission. Task Force Russia-Moscow (TFR-M) asked Mr. Nikolai Kazerskiy, who claims to have known a Korean War-era American POW in the camp system, to participate in a second videotaped interview; however, Kazerskiy declined, citing a changed political environment and security concerns. TFR-M also deployed a team to Vilnius, Lithuania, to videotape an interview with parliamentarian Balys Gajauskas, who stated on tape that, in the course of his thirty-seven years total of internment, he had encountered two Americans, one of whom he remembered as definitely coming from the Korean theater of war. The encounters occurred in the mid-nineteen fifties. TFR-M also conducted a series of supporting interviews and received a range of correspondence that included additional claims of contact with U.S. Korean War-era POWs--such as a claim that a family member had told of encountering five U.S. POWs in a camp near Khabarovsk in the 1950's.

2. UPDATE ON ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS:

A. General Volkogonov agreed to provide access to the Podolsk archives for two TFR researchers. The first researcher will depart from Washington by the end of March. While some details of this arrangement still require verification, it appears that the U.S. researcher(s) may be able to live and work at Podolsk during the work-week. Since Podolsk is the repository of the Air Defense Command's annual chronological files as well as extensive other files, such an arrangement could be a significant step forward in U.S.-Russian cooperation on POW/MIA affairs.

B. Two Russian officers are currently at CILHI undergoing an orientation on U.S. remains recovery and forensic methodology. The two are Colonel Yulij Ivanovich Sosedok, Chief of the Central Forensic Medicine Laboratory of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, and Lieutenant-colonel Sergej

Nikolaevich Osipov, Secretary of the Russian side of the Joint Commission and assistant to General Volkogonov. Colonel Sosedok, who has served in Kamchatka and the Far East, advises that April-May is still too early for a joint expedition to search for U.S. WWII graves, given the severe weather conditions. He agrees that a familiarization trip to the area should precede the deployment of a full U.S.-Russian recovery team.

C. TFR-M contacted Mr. Nikolai Kazerskiy in an attempt to make a good-quality videotape of this former camp inmate stating his knowledge of and contact with an American aviator POW in the Zimka labor camp in the 1950's . Kazerskiy declined to be taped, citing his acquaintance's (Pavel Yevseyevich Brayko's) denial of any knowledge of U.S. POW's in Soviet camps and claiming that Brayko was afraid to talk to TFR-M. Kazerskiy then noted that the "KGB is still active," and that the political situation had changed for the worse, asking rhetorically if he himself doesn't have reason to be afraid?

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 191228Z MAR 93

D. Vladimir Ivanovich Korotayev, Deputy Director, Russian Central Historical Documentary Collection, provide TFR-M with a copy of the prison file of Dutch POW Lieutenant Gerrit Van Der Waals, which had been requested by TFR-M as a courtesy to the Dutch Embassy. TFR-M passed the file to the Dutch, who then provided TFR-M with a courtesy copy. Although this file is not on an American, it is noteworthy because this is the first time TFR-M has received a complete prison file on anyone. A copy has been forwarded to TFR-W for analysis.

MSG CITE: 221845Z MAR 93

E. Responding to an earlier request for information submitted by TFR-M, Colonel Luchkin, Deputy Director of the Central Archives of the Russian Ministry of Defense provided TFR-M with the complete names, rank, position of assignment in Korea, and last known address of eight former Soviet military officers who had served during the Korean War. The formal letter of response noted that the Russian side has no record of a ninth individual, Fedor Dmitriyevich Kozlov, who was reported to have served with the 64th Fighter Corps in Korea. A tenth name--Telesh--went unremarked in the Russian response. TFR-M will use the data to continue its in-country interview program.

MSG CITE: 171348Z MAR 93

3. EVENTS, INTERVIEWS, CONTACTS, AND MEETINGS ATTENDED:

A. During the reporting period, the Director, TFR, traveled to Moscow to meet with General Volkogonov and his associates in order to prepare for the April plenary session of the Joint Commission. Highlights of the Director's trip were:

(1) For the April meeting, General Volkogonov wants the Commission to focus on:

(a) Korea.

(b) An initial deployment to Sakhalin in May. General Volkogonov stressed that the remains uncovered there are not Asiatic. A colonel from General Volkogonov's office will make an initial trip to the area during or immediately after the April meeting to lay the groundwork for the joint trip. General Volkogonov stated emphatically that the Soviets were not on southern Sakhalin or on the Southern Kurils when the events in question occurred.

(c) Regarding the Cold War, General Volkogonov wants to review all 32 record cases, not just the 10 that the U.S. side regards as unresolved. The Russian side seems to regard the "Reynolds" case (8 April 1950) as closed. Regarding the "Sanderson" case (29 July 1953), General Volkogonov said, "There is something secret still on this case. We will look at it again." [Note: TFR plans a detailed presentation on the "Sanderson" case during the April meeting.

(2) General Volkogonov also invited the Director to visit the 4th Tank Division, which is garrisoned just outside of Moscow. The division commander is an outspoken colonel. The commander was candid on the issue of U.S. aid to Russia, stating, "We don't need Bibles." He then went on to complain that, "if you are really our friends," the U.S. would mount a "Marshall Plan" for Russia as was done for post-war Europe. He stated, "You are not doing this. so we can't say you are our true friends now. When you start really helping us I will take the American flag out of the closet and put it next to the Russian flag."

MSG CITE: MFR from the Director, TFR, 23 MAR 93

B. TFR-M interviewed and videotaped Lithuanian parliamentarian Balys Gajauskas in Vilnius. In addition to providing information on the organization and disposition of KGB files currently in or taken from Lithuania, Mr. Gajauskas restated and elaborated on his claim to have encountered two Americans in the GULAG during the 1950's. Gajauskas served a twenty-five and a twelve year term after being convicted as an "enemy of the people." In mid-1954, while imprisoned at Balkash, he met and spoke with an American named "Viktor Sheffer" [Note: Schaefer or alternate spelling?]. Gajauskas told the source that he had been taken from the mountains of Korea and that he had been imprisoned in the Soviet Far East, in an isolated, strictly-controlled camp that was only for foreign prisoners. Gajauskas described Sheffer as outgoing and affable, as slender and markedly intelligent, with the ability to speak a number of oriental and Western languages. Later, at Dzhenzkazgan, Kazakhstan, Sheffer saw but did not speak to an (unnamed) American who was reported to have been a U.S. major kidnapped in Berlin. [Note: The videotape clearly shows a man who is willing only to discuss what he knows personally. Gajauskas comes across as highly-credible and genuinely disposed to help the search effort within the limits of his capabilities--which he clearly recognizes.] Regarding KGB files, Gajauskas stated that all agent, personnel and operational files had been removed from Vilnius to Moscow or Omsk in 1990, but that the files kept on 44,000 Lithuanian political prisoners had been left behind and are currently in Lithuanian possession.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 191146Z MAR 93

C. While in Lithuania, TFR-M representatives discussed publicity for the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission's POW search with Antanas Luksa and Wanda Poderyte of the political prisoners' association newspaper *Tremtinys,* with Boris Saks, the assistant editor of the Russian language newspaper *Ekho Litvy,* and Gintas Babravichius of *Radio Centras.* TFR-M telephoned the Latvian political prisoners' association newspaper *Avisite,* and the Estonian political prisoners' association newspaper *Memento.* These points of contact generally agreed to support the Joint Commission's efforts through their organs and to attempt to disseminate requests for information prior to the Commission's planned April visit to the Baltics. The newspapers await Amembassy-approved texts of TFR announcements.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 131149Z MAR 93

D. TFR-M met with Lieutenant-colonel (Retired) Aleksei Valdimirovich Konylin, Secretary to the Association of Soviet Military Internationalists. Konylin, who was interviewed in Moscow, served in Vietnam and provided several leads on association members who served in Korea and Vietnam. Konylin stated that he personally had no knowledge of American POWs interrogated by Soviets in Vietnam or transferred to the Soviet Union. Konylin remarked that, in his opinion, the Soviet Air Defense commander in Vietnam, General Vladimir Abramov, absolutely would have known had any such activity occurred.

(1) Although Konylin served in Hanoi from September 1968 to November 1969 on the staff of then-Colonel Abramov, he remarked that the Bryansk Air Defense Regiment might have been deployed to Vietnam as early as 1964, but that by 1968 there were only specialists drawn from a variety of units--engineers, missile and electronics technicians, repairmen, pilot-advisors, and a large contingent of civilians who analyzed the effectiveness of missile systems against U.S. aircraft. He claimed that no Soviet pilots flew actual combat missions, but that they sometimes flew as back-up wingmen to the Vietnamese pilots in order to evaluate the performance of the Vietnamese.

(2) Konylin says that, although he did not see a single American POW in Vietnam, his Vietnamese colleagues pointed out a large, fortified building in Hanoi where the POWs were allegedly held. He described how armed Vietnamese civilians would capture U.S. pilots in the countryside then turn them over to the regular military. He stated that, had any interrogations of U.S. POWs by Soviets taken place in Vietnam, they would have been conducted by the "Osobisty"--the KGB or GRU.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 201128Z MAR 93

E. TFR-M met with General-major (Retired) Mikhail Il'ich Fesenko, who had served as the senior advisor to North Vietnam's air and air defense forces in 1972-73. Fesenko did not allow TFR-M representatives to take notes. He stated that neither he nor anyone on his team had experienced direct contact with POWs, since it was not permitted by the Vietnamese, although the Soviets actively sought the results of Vietnamese-conducted interrogations. He described a process in which the Soviets prepared a list of required data, which was turned over to the Vietnamese, who, in turn, provided answers to the Soviets. Fesenko does not believe any of this paperwork would be held in the archives, since these were merely working papers. The highlight of the meeting came when Fesenko displayed a plot on tracing paper which he said was provided to him by the commander of the North Vietnamese Air Force and which supposedly depicted the results of air defense and air combat in 1972, including "Linebacker." Fesenko's team transferred the data onto a map of the Hanoi area, marking the crash sites of U.S. aircraft with black circles and marginal notations as to the aircraft type and date of shootdown. North Vietnamese aircraft crash sites were marked with red circles. Fesenko would not turn the document over to TFR-M, but raised the possibility of turning it over in the future in return for "compensation." [Note: TFR does not pay for information; however, during the Director, TFR's subsequent visit to Moscow, Fesenko provided a copy of the map, which was, in turn, conveyed by a DoD representative to Joint Task Force Full Accounting in Hawaii.] Fesenko further claimed that he was present at the first arranged repatriation of U.S. POWs in Hanoi, and voiced the opinion that the total number of POWs held by the Vietnamese was "something like 600-700." He claims to have witnessed two B52 shootdowns on 18 December 1972, one north of Hanoi and the other in the southern part of the city in a park area. He also displayed a number of schematics of aerial intercepts and other documents pertaining to B52 shootdowns on 21 December 1972 and 27 December 1972. Fesenko further noted that there were discrepancies between the number of planes the Vietnamese claimed to have shot down and the number the U.S. stated it had lost. [Note: Fesenko's information is potentially of value since it may provide the specific locations of further crash sites in North Vietnam in 1972.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 131133Z MAR 93

F. TFR-M interviewed *Izvestiya* correspondent Mikhail Mikhailovich Ilyinsky, who had been stationed in Southeast Asia between 1966 and 1979. Ilyinsky stated firmly that he does not believe that any U.S. POWs were transferred to the Soviet Union. He does not believe that the Vietnamese would have permitted this to happen. Ilyinsky is acquainted with numerous of TFR-M's sources, and was a neighbor of General Abramov, the Soviet air defense commander in Vietnam. Ilyinsky complained that times were hard for Russian correspondents. He is anxious to market a book on his experiences in Southeast Asia and would like to co-author it with a counterpart American correspondent with similar experience. Ilyinsky said that his only colleague who is still alive and knowledgeable about Southeast Asia is Igor Viktorovich Savviche, who was with the *Novosti Press Agency*, and who lives in the Moscow area.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 131137Z MAR 93

G. TFR-M interviewed Lev Yakovlevich Semina, who served with a Soviet-manned air defense artillery 100mm gun battery stationed in North Korea from 3 February to 23 July 1953. Semina stated that he saw three B29 bombers shot down in the vicinity of the city of Pin Yong, where his battery was stationed. Although he thought that one of the aircraft came down intact, Semina said that he knew nothing of U.S. POWs. He identified the commander of his unit as Major Ivan Shishov and the unit's political officer as Senior-lieutenant Anatoliy Tarasov. A representative of the Russian side agreed to try to locate these two individuals.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 191146Z MAR 93

4. LETTERS:

A. Aleksandr Podryabinek, editor of the Russian newspaper *Express Chronicle*, provided TFR-M with a copy of a letter from Aleksandr Matveyev of Khabarovsk, who states that his grandfather, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Moskalenko, served as an NKVD camp guard from 1951 until 1959. Moskalenko guarded Japanese POWs in the village of Sinda, near Khabarovsk, but told his grandson, Matveyev, of five alleged Americans who were transported to the camp in 1952. The grandfather reportedly said that at least one of the Americans was a pilot and that another one named "Poll." These Americans were kept in a separate barracks, did not have to work, and did not have contact with the other prisoners. The grandfather claimed that one of the Americans died between 1957 and 1959 and was buried in the local cemetery, which still exists. Matveyev states that his grandfather did not know anything further about the fate of the American prisoners. [Note: TFR-M is attempting to contact Matveyev to seek further information.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 191146Z MAR 93

B. Pavel Ivanovich Babich of Vladivostok sent a letter to TFR-M stating that he had served in the Korean War and asking how he might help the Commission's efforts. [Note: TFR-M sent a response to Babich explaining the interests of the Commission and the type of information that might be of value. TFR-M also queried him as to additional veterans who might be knowledgeable on this subject.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 191146Z MAR 93

C. Additionally, TFR-M provided to the Russian side a range of official correspondence requesting specific information or assistance.

5. SIGNIFICANT CONUS ACTIVITIES:

A. A legal-trained, Russian-speaking member of TFR-W is conducting an extensive review of all documentation received from the Russian side. A preliminary assessment of information gaps and discrepancies is provided at Annex A.

B. Two TFR-W representatives traveled to the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis. Research efforts concentrated on the files of the Far East Command (FECOM), the Far East Air Force (FEAF), and the 5th Air Force, which had been stationed in Korea during the Korean War. Although the NPRC staff was extremely helpful and supportive, little of value was identified in these holdings; further, some files, such as the FEAF records, are incomplete. TFR-W does not plan any subsequent deployments to NPRC unless highly specific information requirements should arise or unless the archive's staff unearths additional material of value.

C. TFR-W produced a twenty-minute video entitled *Korean War POW Transfers to the Soviet Union: Eyewitnesses.* This video is intended for use at the April plenary session of the Joint Commission in order to show the Russian side highlights from our film records of interviews with U.S., Chinese and ex-Soviet eyewitnesses or interested parties on the subject of POW transfers to the former USSR during the Korean War. [Note: Release of this video has not yet been authorized by OSD or the Department of State.]

D. Finally, TFR-W is producing a booklet containing photographs and summaries of Korean War and Cold War MIA personnel who may have been transported to the territory of the former USSR. The purpose of this booklet is to assist the Russian side in its research.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. That both the TFR-produced video and booklet be passed to the Russian side during the April, 1993, Joint Commission meeting in Moscow.

B. That TFR-M pursue the matter raised in the Matveyev letter (para. 4.A. above) concerning Americans in the Sinda camp in 1952. At a minimum, this case offers the possibility to locate alleged U.S. POW remains at a clearly-defined site.

C. That Annex A of this Biweekly Report be translated into Russian and provided to the Russian side in the course of the April, 1993 meeting of the Joint Commission. [Note: The paragraph entitled "General" on page 1 will be amended appropriately.]

ANNEX A TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA BIWEEKLY REPORT, 13 - MAR 1993

SUBJECT: INFORMATION GAPS IN TFR DOCUMENTATION

1. **General.** Task Force Russia has received hundreds of documents from the Russian side. Unfortunately, a substantial number of these documents are duplicates. Close examination and comparison of relevant documents has brought to light numerous information gaps. These gaps hinder further research and also give rise to important substantive questions. Set out below are examples found in document "batches" for Korea, Vietnam, and China.

2. **Korea.** A series of messages has been provided by the Russian side which suggest that high level Soviet personnel may have influenced the exploitation of US POWs during the Korean conflict.

a. List of US Air Force Personnel. (TFR 3-24 - 3-34)

This list was compiled by the Russian side on 2 June 1992. The list is not complete. To date, the US side has received interrogation summaries or other documents for Nos. 17, 35, 49, 56, 57, 58 through 66, 68, and 69. On the other hand, reports for interrogations have been produced for which names do not appear on this list. (It should be noted that the Russian side has produced a general list of 510 names of US POWs (1950-1951). That list does not contain information on date of shoot-down or capture, however. Accordingly it has not been relied upon in this analysis.) **Information Gap: What original documents were used to compile this list? Where are the interrogation reports, document and equipment inventories for personnel listed as Nos. 1-16, 18-34, 36-48, 50-55, 67, 70 and 71?**

b. List of US Air Force Personnel. (TFR 16-1 - 16-7)

This list was compiled by the Russian side at the Central Defense Ministry Archives ("TSAMO") and contains 59 names, some also found the June 1992 list. Interrogation reports and other documents concerning Nos. 18, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 56 have been received. No documents have been received for the remaining names, however, thus leaving this list incomplete in the same fashion as the June 1992 list. **Information Gap: What original documents were used to compile this list? Where are the interrogation reports, document and equipment inventories for personnel listed as Nos. 1-17, 19-42, 47, 50-55, and 57-59?**

c. List of US Army Personnel. (TFR 76-1 - 76-7)

This list was compiled by the Russian side on 23 October 1992. **Information Gap: What original documents were used to compile this list? Why have we received no copies of interrogation reports or document and equipment inventories for these personnel?** d. Notification of Capture--General Dean. (TFR 37-2 & 42-1)

17 September 1950 message to the Council of Ministers from Dep. Minister, MGB, S. ((OGOL'TSOV)). There are other messages in the Korean "batch" with Ogol'tsov's name. **Information Gap: Records of Ogol'tsov's section should be reviewed for data on other US POWs.** e. Memorandum on Interrogations. (TFR 37-44 & 42-3)

20 Jan 1951 Memorandum from Major B. ((ZANEGIN)), No. 382. This memo evidently accompanied a coded telegram from Gen. Lt. ((SHALIN)) #77, dated 17 Jan 1951 to Gen.Lt. ((RAZUVAYEV)), [then

Soviet Ambassador to N. Korea]. The telegram had "prohibited" use of Soviet interpreters for interrogation of US or UK POWs, but its text is not attached. **Information Gap: Where is the telegram?** Why **was it necessary to prohibit Soviet contact with US POWs in January 1951? Who was STALIN? This document could indicate that field elements were seeking to appeal or lift the prohibition? Was this** the case? To whom was this Memorandum sent?

f. Koreans Seek Guidance re: General Dean. (TFR 2-4 & 33-26) 21 Jan 1951 message #197/sh (coded telegram?) from Razuvayev to Marshal A.M. ((VASILEVSKIJ)), USSR Armed Forces Minister, and ((SHTEMENKO)), Chief of General Staff, requesting guidance on handling of US General Dean, on behalf of Kim Il Sung. **Information Gap: This document clearly indicates some degree of Soviet influence over N. Korea in the matter of prisoner handling, and at least high level Soviet interest. Are the North Koreans merely asking for Soviet opinions or are they asking for specific** instructions? **We need access to Razuvayev's coded telegrams to** answer this question.

g. Memorandum on Interrogations. (TFR 4-20, 37-45 & 42-4)

31 Jan 1951 Memorandum of B. Zanegin again raises the issue of using Soviet personnel to interrogate Americans. Razuvayev is asking for permission to do so, reference is made to a Shtemenko telegram forbidding such use. **Information Gap: There was obviously a debate on use of Soviets to interrogate US** POWs. **Again, full access to the message traffic is needed to track the issue and determine its outcome.** h. Excerpt from an Intelligence Report. (TFR 76-17)

Undated document (early 1951?) summarizes information from interrogation of US pilots shot down in November-December 1950. The page appears to have been excerpted from an Intelligence Report. Five American names are mentioned: Major "Mochi," Navigator Lt. "Bejk," Gunner "Evlanson," Lt Col Baron and Lt "Gajston." None appears on Russian lists. Information Gap: The full text of the **report, its origin, name of reporting official and other circumstances are needed. The entire series of reports should be reviewed for information on US pilots and intelligence exploitation of them.** i. Interrogation Report--"Denstekh". (TFR 72-29 & 76-30)

8 December 1950 report of an interrogation supposedly conducted by a Korean and translated from Korean to Russian by a "Chinese comrade." Report bears "Entry No. 128, 11 Jan 1951" and is signed by Major ((KOZLOV)), senior intelligence officer of Field Postbox 54892. Another team member, ((KUZNETSOV)), "generated" the questions. Pilot's name is written "Frak S. Denstekh," and appears as No. 57 on the June 92 list. **Information Gap: This is obviously one in a series of reports. We need access to the entire Series and to any personnel of Field Postbox 54892 who can be identified for interview.** j. Interrogation Report--" Maktonat". (TFR 72-31 & 76-32)

18 December 1950 report of an interrogation conducted in English and translated from English to Russian by a "Chinese comrade." Report bears "Entry No. 127, 11 Jan 1951" and is signed by Major ((KOZLOV)), senior intelligence officer of Field Postbox 54892; another team member, ((KUZNETSOV)), "generated" the questions. Pilot's name is written "Chals Maktonat" and appears as No. 56 on the June 92 list. **Information Gap: This is obviously one in a series of reports. We need access to the entire series and to any personnel of Field Postbox 54892 who can be identified for interview.**

k. Biographical Summaries. (TFR 76-8 - 76-14)

By context, this document appears to have been issued in early 1951. Document specifically refers to "interrogations" of the US POWs described. The document ends abruptly on page 7. The individuals in this report appear on Russian lists. **Information Gap: Who collected this information? Where are the biographical summaries for other US aviators on the June 92 list? Circumstances of interrogations need to be known. Identities of interrogators are needed for possible interview.**

l. EEI for Korea. (TFR 4-18, 37-46 and 42-5)

Document issued around 6 Feb 1951 sets forth collection requirements for the first quarter of 1951, including specific EEI to be satisfied from interrogation of US aviators. The instruction includes a "categorical prohibition" on participation in interrogations by officers of the Advisory Group. **Information Gap: The background for this set of collection requirements, together with prior and later editions of same should be obtained. We need to know whether or not every edition of EEI contained the prohibition. It should be noted that the prohibition extends to "officers" of the Advisory Group, not "interpreters." Were other Advisory Group personnel permitted to participate in interrogations?**

m. Data on Prisoners. (TFR 76-15 & 76-16)

Undated document. (A facing page is partially visible, displaying 1 July 51 as possible date.) Document summarizes results from interrogation of US pilots. Paragraphs are deleted, page 2 is missing and the document ends suddenly on page 3 in a way to suggest there is further text. Information Gap: The origin of this **document must be determined. Missing pages and information must be recovered. Circumstances of interrogations need to be known. Identities of interrogators are needed for possible interview.** n. Statistics on POWs. (TFR 37-15 & 42-18)

Undated document consisting of a table with numbers and locations of US POWs in North Korean camps. By its appearance, the table seems to be part of a bound document. **Information Gap: The date of this compilation is unknown. Were there prior or later editions? We need access to all such tables, including any tables showing US personnel in Chinese camps both in Korea and China itself.** o. Inventory of Captured Documents. (TFR 76-26 - 76-28)

Undated list signed by Colonel ((SUSLIN)), Chief of Staff, Field Postbox 54892, itemizing documents evidently acquired from downed US pilots. Latest date on documents is October 1951. Names on list include John U. Shumaker and Clay H. Shlotmen, names that do not appear on the Russian lists. Item #46 is a map of Mukden and #61 a map of the Peking region with Port Arthur on reverse. **Information Gap: Origin of this document and circumstances of its preparation are of obvious significance. What happened to the original captured documents? Why are named US personnel not included on the Russian lists?** p. Report of Aircraft Crash. (TFR 76-18 - 76-21)

23 Nov 51 report No. 0492 from unit at Field Postbox 10899 concerning incident occurring on 22 Nov 51 in which a US "B-26" crashed along the Pyongyang Highway. A Soviet outpost (Position 411), under direction of Sr. Sgt. P.A. ((LEVADNYJ)), illuminated the aircraft, which crashed while attempting evasive maneuvers. Message is sent from ((BELENKO)), Commander of unit with Field Postbox 54892 and ((YANUSHEVICH)), Chief of Staff. Document was routed through ((SOKOLOV)) to "Comrade ((PODLINENTSEV))." **Information Gap: Where was Field Postbox 10899? Were there other AAA units under direct Soviet command in North Korea? Where can documentation for these units be found?** q. Report of Losses. (TFR 37-4 & 42-17)

9 December 1951 paper from General Shtemenko to Stalin's aide, A.N. ((POSKREBYSHEV)) summarizing US losses inflicted by "our" fighters and "our" AAA crews. **Information Gap: This document clearly indicates direct Soviet participation in the air war over North Korea. Files of General Shtemenko should contain similar documents on other phases of Soviet participation, including the handling of US POWs as suggested by documents listed above.** r. Information from Prisoner FARLER. (TFR 2-1 & 33-23)

Undated document, message No. 4160, from ((BOGUSLAVSKIJ)) to ((FOKIN)), referencing prior message No. 551, dated 5 Nov 51. Document appears to be a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) communication with two parts: (1) information from interrogation of prisoner ((FARLER)) is being transmitted to Deputy War Minster Gen.Lt. ((LOBANOV)); (2) answers to Fokin's questions are being sent by diplomatic pouch. Numerous handwritten notations appear. The name "Farler" does not appear on any Russian lists. **Information Gap: The context of this document must be learned. Does it indicate that POW interrogation results were being passed both to high level diplomatic officials as well as high level military?** If so, why? **Identities and titles of persons named in the document need to be**

known. Where was prisoner Farler held? s. Politburo. MFA & Soviet Embassy Papers. (TFR 42-9 - 42-16)

A series of documents from November and December 1951 show that the Soviet Politburo and MFA instructed N. Korean government on issue of UN POWs. **Information Gap: What other message traffic passed from MFA to the Soviet Ambassador (Razuvayev) concerning US POWs?** t. Inventories of Captured Documents. (TFR 76-35 - 76-42)

A series of undated lists of documents taken from US pilots shot down in Spring of 1952: (1) 1st Lt Michael I. Dermond, shot down 21 Apr 52 [No.17, 2 June 92 list; No. 18, TSAMO list]; (2) 1st Lt John N. "Tsvajker" (Schwaiker?), 30 Apr 52 ("Pilot captured"); (3) Capt. Gilbert Tenni, 3 May 52, ("Pilot perished"); (4) Sgt Albert J. "Rejd" (Reed?), 10 Jun 52; (5) 2nd Lt Niss, 31 May 52; (6) Major Gilliam, 14 Apr 52 ("Shot down on Chinese territory, 50 km N. of Andung [Dandong]"). All lists are signed by Lt Col ((TASHCHAN)), Chief of Staff Intel Unit, Field Postbox 54892; final list is attested by ((PLOTNIKOV)) as translator. **Information Gap: Why were most of these names omitted from the 2 June 92 list? What happened to these individuals? Where are original documents?** u. Intelligence Operations Summary--1953. (TFR 37-48 & 42-6) Undated document from Colonel ((SEREGIN)) summarizing intelligence operations as he found them during visit to Gen.Lt. Razuvayev in January 1953. Final sentence states that the great mass of prisoners and captured equipment goes to the Combined Staff and not to the Koreans. Document contains archival reference to "Inventory #23481, Case #3, Sheet 8," but does not indicate which "fond" or even which Archive. **Information Gap: What does the writer mean by this statement? What 18 the origin and context of this message? This document has potentially great significance as to handling of US POWs. Information is needed to understand the structure, location, mission and personalities of the Combined Staff.**

v. List of Materials from US Pilots POWs. (TFR 76-22 - 76-24)

2 Feb 53 document No. 510 signed by Lt Col ((TASHCHAN)), Chief of Staff Intel Unit, Field Postbox 54892, with other Russian names appearing: ((MUNKUYEV)) and ((ZUBKOV)). Document is an inventory of items and information from interrogation of US aviators: 1st Lt Joseph E. Morland; 2nd Lt Francis Allen Striby; 1 Lt Kenneth S. Brazil [No. 35, 2 June 92 list]; Sgt. Edwin D. "Koms" (Combs?); Sgt. Emil Kosko [recovered member of Arnold crew]; Charles Vernon "Dzhokhansen" [No. 49, 2 June 92 list; No. 43 TSAMO list]; Bernald Francis Rivers [No. 44, TSAMO list]; Sgt. Kenneth H. Bass [No. 45, TSAMO list]; Amn 2nd Donald L. Hand [No. 46, TSAMO list]. **Information Gap: Where was Field Post 54892? Where are the original documents? How did the unit obtain this information? Why do three of the named individuals not appear on the major Russian lists?**

w. Korea Negotiations. (TFR 37-24 - 37-33 & 42-33 - 42-22) March 1953 document No. 858-372 containing Resolution by USSR Council of Ministers approving two attached items: (1) a letter to Mao Tse Tung & Kim Il Sung; and (2) instructions to USSR UN delegation on peace in Korea. Page 2 is missing; it apparently sets forth three points. Document contains repeated references to these three points. (One of the points may be a position on detaining 20% of US/UN POWs. See 19 Sep 52 meeting between Stalin, Chou En Lai, et al.) Page 7 also missing. Second "Attachment" containing instructions to Soviet UN delegation is incomplete (only point 1 addressed). **Information Gap: What were the missing items on page 2 of this document? Where is p. 7? Let us see complete instructions to UN delegation.** x. Inventories of Captured Documents--1953.(TFR 76-33 & 76-34)

Two undated lists of documents taken from US pilots, 2nd Lt. Charles A. "Kharker" (Harker) and 2nd Lt. Robert "Naimann" (deceased) (Niemann), shot down respectively on 4 May 53 and 12 April 53. Lists bear signature of Lt Col ((SAN'KOV)), Chief of an Intelligence Unit with Field Postbox No. 54892. **Information Gap: Why do these names not appear on the Russian lists? Where are the original documents?** y. Interrogation Report--Captain Kovry. (TFR 37-66 - 37-100)

Undated report from interrogation of Captain Robert A. KOVRY, USAF, pilot of F-86 shot down on 20 June 1953. Document is signed by Lt Col ((SAN'KOV)), Chief of an Intelligence Unit with Field Postbox No. 54892. It was found in the Central Archive for the Defense Ministry, archival Fund 64 IAP, Inventory

1740455ss, File 143, Sheets 153-169. **Information Gap: Full circumstances of this interrogation need to be known, including location of Lt Col San'kov's unit. San'kov and other interrogators need to be identified for possible interview. A cover sheet or "routing slip" could yield this information. The archival "fond" should be thoroughly searched for other, similar reports.**

z. Guidance to Chicoms & N. Korean on POWs. (TFR 37-34 - 37-43 and TFR 42-43 - 42-52)

3 July 53 secret telegram from Peking re: 29 June Clark letter & N. Korean/Chicom reply. Msg. 1211-1220. References 9 other msgs in "172xx" and "173xx" series. Pages 7-8 are missing; they concern Korean war POWs. **Information Gap: What is contained on missing pages 7-8? Is there discussion of the 20% hold-back proposition? What i-q in other messages ln the series?**

3. **China.** Some of the following documents passed through the same office (i.e., Zanegin) as documents in the "Korea" batch and may in fact have originated with Soviet personnel in Korea. They are included below because of the "Chinese connection." A serious issue not yet addressed is the role played by China-based Soviet personnel in handling of Korean era POWs, victims of Cold-War shoot-downs, and possibly Vietnam era captives.

a. Transmittal of Document. (TFR 76-25)

11 Apr 51 message No. 656 from Col ((SUSLIN)), Chief of Staff of Unit/Field Postbox 54892, to General ((IGOTOSERDOV)) in MUKDEN, China. This message apparently accompanied a document found on the body of a US pilot, Halbert Ulrik, who perished in 4 Apr 51 crash of B-26 in vicinity of KHAKUSEN. **Information Gap: Are there other similar reports from Field Post Box 54892? Where was this unit located? What was the mission of Gen. Igotoserdov in Mukden?** b. Interrogation Memorandum on POW Harding. (TFR 4-14 - 4-17)

26 June 52 Memorandum from ((ZANEGIN)) referencing coded telegram No. 20850/1844, 25 June from ((MAKAROV)) to ((KRYMOV)). Attached is a document "signed" by MAKAROV with 14 July 52 handwritten instructions to Zanegin to familiarize himself with work of the department of Comrade ((KONOVALOV)). The message concerns an American POW, Jack Erving Harding, whose information, if verified, could make him a candidate for "recruitment" under threat of exposure. **Information Gap: The origin of this document must be determined. The exploitation of POWs and recruitment of agents by Soviets through the Chinese is extremely significant and must be fully clarified through access to all traffic through Zanegin's and Konovalov's offices. Telegram traffic of Makarov and Krymov should also be studied.**

c. Memorandum of Meeting. (TFR 37-11 & 42-20)

On 19 September 1952 a major conference took place between Stalin and Chou En Lai in the presence of Molotov, Malenkov, Beriya, Mikoyan, Bulganin and Vyshinskij. On this occasion Stalin referred to the proposal (evidently made earlier) for "holding back" 20% of POWs. He indicated no Soviet objection to the plan and left the decision to Mao Tse Tung. **Information Gap: There must exist prior communication on this subject as well as some action paper reflecting the ultimate decision. The issue of "holding back" must be resolved and can only be resolved through full access to all documents.** d. Port Arthur Incident. (TFR 37-22 & 42-31)

6 Dec 52 Special Message from (unnamed) Branch Chief, MGB Main Directorate, No. 3/5/36712, to ((GOGLIDZE)) and to ((OGOL'TSOV). This document relays information from MGB Chief, attached to Soviet 39 Army, Port Arthur, China, received in turn from Chinese security official, Li Nan. A US aircraft was seized after landing in GIRIN province on 3 Dec 52. Two US Army Lt Colonels were captured as part of the crew. Their mission had been to carry instructions to US agents previously deployed in Northeast China. The Americans were being held in MUKDEN. **Information Gap: Who were these Americans? Where is the follow-up documentation? Offices of Goglidze and Ogol'tsov should be accessed.** e. Capture of Arnold Crew. (TFR 37-23 & 42-32)

29 January 53 message No. 333/I from S. ((IGNATI'EV)) to Malenkov, Beriya and Bulganin reporting capture of Arnold crew on 12 January 1953. In this message, Ignati'ev relays Chinese request for Soviet assistance in "organizing" and "checking" their work. **Information Gap: What exactly did Soviets do in "organizing" and "checking" the interrogation of the Arnold crew by the Chinese? What other interrogations did these Soviet advisors also supervise? Where are the documents?**

4. **Vietnam.** a. Report of Interrogation. (TFR 32-1)

May 1961 coded telegram 1210 from KGB to CPSU Central Commission reports capture of US Assistant Attache to Laos, Major Lawrence Bailey, while on a reconnaissance flight on 23 March 61. Pathet Lao and N. Vietnamese were involved in interrogation. This message indicates channels for reporting interrogations by Pathet Lao to Soviets did exist. This message cannot, therefore, be the only existing report. **Information Gap: Access is needed to the archives from which this document was taken in order to fully review USSR/Pathet Lao connection with respect to US personnel in SE Asia.**

b. Attache Report on AAA from Hanoi. (TFR 32-6)

26 Jul 65 coded telegram No. 495 to Politburo from Soviet Military Attache Gen. Maj. ((IVANOV)) reporting AAA results from operations against US aircraft on 24 and 26 July. Mentions Battery Commander Major ((IL'INYKH)). **Information Gap: This message is clearly part of a routine reporting stream. Access to all similar messages is needed.** c. AAA Effectiveness in N. Vietnam. (TFR 32-2 - 32-5)

31 Jul 65 coded telegram No. 617-619 to Politburo members from Soviet Ambassador to Hanoi, I. ((SHCHERBAKOV)). Report gives results of Soviet AAA crew operations against US aircraft 24-26 Jul 65. Reference is made to AAA Commander ((TSYGANKOV)). **Information Gap: This message is clearly part of a routine reporting system. Since the Ambassador has generated this message, it is clear that the Soviet embassy in Hanoi was "in the loop" and MFA archives must contain more documents on similar issues.** d. AAA Effectiveness in N. Vietnam. (TFR 32-7 & 32-8)

25 Aug 65 coded telegram No. 686 to Politburo members from Soviet Ambassador to Hanoi, Shcherbakov. Another report on results of Soviet AAA operations. **Information Gap: This is message No. 686, one month after message No. 617-619. Clearly a series of messages is involved. The series should be accessed.** e. Report: Joint USSR-NVN Activities (TFR 32-9 - 32-13)

11 Nov 66 report, message No. 124/251, from USSR Military Attache to Hanoi Gen. Maj. A. ((LEBEDEV)) to Chief of Directorate (probably GRU). This report references prior message 124/163 dated 16 August 66 and Attachments which are not included: a 9-page report dated 1 Oct 66; a 13-page report from NVN Dep Defense Minister dated 5 Oct 66; and a 4-page report of meeting between a Soviet military delegation (led by [Marshal] P.F. BATITSKIJ) and NVN leaders, dated 12 Oct 66. Handwritten marginal notes also reference additional documents. The report summarizes state of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and refers to activities of prior Attache (Gen. T. Ya. Ivanov) and General G.A. ((BELOV)). Specific concern is pending effort of Soviet Ambassador to obtain better access through Vietnamese to American military equipment. **Information Gap: This document is part of a series which prefix "124." Access to the entire series as well as the documents referenced in this message is essential for full understanding of Soviet interface with Vietnamese on matters of US POWs. This message clearly evidences Attache and GRU efforts to obtain information and military equipment through Vietnamese counterparts.** f. Report on Intelligence Operations. (TFR 32-60 & 32-61).

13 Jul 70 report no. 140/320 summarizes intelligence activity in Vietnam during second quarter of 1970. The report complains of lack of Vietnamese cooperation. It relates results of work by the "Special Group," naming two members ((NULIN)) and ((SPASOV)). Pages 2 through 14 are missing. The report is signed "KATRO," which may be an acronym for an intelligence section. **Information Gap: This document is clearly part of a series of quarterly reports. The missing 13 pages need to be accessed as well as the entire** series.

g. TDY Orders for Lt. Col Nechiporenko. (TFR 1-15 and 1-16) On two occasions, in November 1972 and in February 1974, KGB Lt Col O.M. ((NECHIPORENKO)), from KGB 1st Main Directorate, was sent to Vietnam on TDY Orders. The document is clearly edited to delete paragraphs describing the -mission. Nechiporenko has been interviewed by TASS (January, 1991) and by a member of the USDAO, Moscow, prior to establishment of Task Force Russia. **Information Gap: Nechiporenko's trip reports should be accessed.** 5. **Personalities.** In addition to the gaps and questions discussed above, close review of available documentation yields the following list of names, some with official titles. These names should be researched and those individuals still living and available for interview should be contacted.

(a) Korea

BELENKO--TFR 76-18, Commander of AAA unit, Field Postbox 54892 Nov 51, near Pukhakni, Simchen district, Senchen, N. Korea. KOZLOV, Major (fnu)--76-30 & 76-32, senior intelligence officer of Field Postbox 54892 in late 1950; signed reports on interrogations of US pilots. KUZNETSOV, (fnu)--76-30 & 76-32, member of 54892 staff, prepared questions for interrogation of US pilots in late 1950 LEVADNYJ, Sr. Sgt. P.A.--TFR 76-18, downed US acft Nov 51 MALIK, Lt Gen--TFR 4-20, addressee of msg on using Sov interpreters with POWs PLOTNIKOV (fnu)--TFR 76-42, translator at Field Postbox 54892 in Spring of 1952. PODLINENSTEV--TFR 76-18, intel officer, Korea, Nov 51 (poss Chief of Intel)

RAZUVAYEV (fnu) Lt Gen--TFR 42-10, Ambassador to Korea. TFR 2-4, author of message to VASILEVSKIJ, Marshall Aleksandr Mikhailovich (CC/Far East) and to SHTEMENKO concerning capture of General Dean in Korea. TFR 4-20 (commo on staffing of intel element in Korea, using Sov interpreters w/POWs). TFR 42-3 (inquiry on interrog of Americans). TFR 42-9 et seq., recommending support of N. Korean rejection of UN appeals on POWs. SAVCHENKO, S.R.--TFR 4-19, addressee of note on agent ops SHALIN, M.--TFR 4-19, sent note on agent ops SOKOLOV--TFR 76-18, recipient of messages or routing officer. SUSLIN, Col.--TFR 76-25, Chief of Staff of Unit, Field Postbox 54892 ca. April 1951. Additional staff may include MAMAYEV, KHASANCHIN TASHCHAN, Guards Lt Col--TFR 76-23, Chief of Intel for unit Field Postbox 54892 in Feb 53. (Spelling of name is peculiar.) Additional staff members may include MUNKUYEV, ZUBKOV ZANEGIN, B.--staff officer for RAZUVAYEV (?), TFR 4-14ff, relays reports on POWs in Korea; TFR 4-20, signs off on message to request Sov interpreter use w/POWs. ZEMTSOV--TFR 4-19, sent note on agent ops YANUSHEVICH--TFR 76-18, Chief of Staff, AAA unit Field Postbox 54892, Nov 51.

(b) Vietnam

BELOV, General G.A.--TFR 32-10ff, official of 10th Directorate whose reporting originated in 1966 through VATT IVANOV BUBNOV, Major N.I.-- TFR 32-61, poss. KGB group leader IL'INYKH, Major FYODOR (mnu)--TFR 32-6, AAA Battery/CC Jul 65 mentioned in GRU telegram, #13987, 26 Jul 65 IVANOV Maj. Gen. T. YA.--TFR 32-6, VAT ca July 65, mentioned in TFR 32-10 as serving dual functions of VAT and senior member of Spetzgruppa) KOLOTIL'SHCHIKOV-- head of special group in late 60s LEBEDEV, Maj. Gen. A.--TFR 32-9, VAT ca Nov 66 NECHIPORENKO, Lt Col. O.M.--TFR 1-15 & 1-16, KGB officer, sent TDY to DRV in 1971 and 1974 NULIN, (fnu)--TFR 32-60, member of "Spetzgruppa" I. SHCHERBAKOV--TFR 32-7 & 32-8, Ambassador to NVN ca July 65 SPASOV--TFR 32-61, Spetzgruppa/Director TSYGANKOV--TFR 32-3, Soviet AAA Commander in NVN ca Jul 65

(c) China

IGOSTOSERDOV, Gen (fnu)--TFR 76-25, posted in Mukden. KRYMOV (fnu)--TFR 4-14ff, receives reports on POWs in China MAKAROV (fnu)--TFR 4-14ff, reports on POWs in China

6. **Summary.**

The foregoing gaps have been identified through review of documents from standpoint of internal consistency and context. A further issue to be considered is the enormous discrepancy between the volume of documentation provided with respect to World War II POWs and the relative paucity of

documentation on Korea, the Cold War and Vietnam. Clearly, access to some of the message traffic discussed above will rectify this imbalance and answer unresolved questions.